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to be a scientific contribution and not a mere *Selbstbefreiung*. Then, too, there are many more reliable modern writers on scientific method than Bain, and—apart from his total neglect of Mill and Ricardo—Mr. Shirres might, as an Englishman and a Cambridge man, have done Political Economy the justice of connecting his work with that of Professor Marshall. [He quotes once from the *Economics of Industry* a description of a market, which is for beginners.] The best thing one can say about the book is that it treats its topic in a free, fresh way; that it is what it pretends to be; and that it is distinctly interesting as coming from the legal, and utilitarian, and *method* point of view.

The Tariff History of the United States. By F. W. TAUSSIG, Ph.D.
New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1892. 8 vo, pp. 344.

State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff. With an Introduction by
F. W. TAUSSIG, Ph.D. Cambridge, 1892. 8 vo, pp. 385.

The Tariff Controversy in the United States, 1789–1833. By O. L.
ELLIOTT, Ph.D. Palo Alto, California, 1892. 8 vo, pp. 278.

PROFESSOR TAUSSIG has enlarged the present, second, edition of his *Tariff History* by the addition of two new chapters: one, on the tariff act of 1890: the other, on some aspects of the tariff question. Other parts of the volume, more particularly the chapter on the tariff act of 1883, have undergone revision. Whether this is the final form in which the work is to stand we are not told. But it is to be hoped that if it ever passes through a third edition, more extensive additions will be made in the parts of the book dealing with the earlier periods of the history of the protective system, and that some attempt will be made to introduce a greater degree of uniformity in the treatment of the subject. In its present form the volume still preserves too many traces of the character of its origin as a collection of essays. This accidental method of treatment has not been without its advantages, for it has given to the separate parts of the book a certain freshness, directness and pointedness which might have been lost if the work had been originally planned to make a book. At the same time it suffers from lack of uniformity, balance and perspective. Some chapters are a history of legislation, pure and simple; others attempt to trace the economic effects of the tariff in the industrial history of the country.

The legislative history of the tariff from 1828 to 1861 receives scant attention, while for the same period an elaborate study is made of the industrial effects of the tariff. As it is the volume does not supply the reader with all the information he requires for an adequate understanding of the history of our tariff system. No one, it is safe to say, is more admirably equipped to fill the gaps than Professor Taussig himself, and it is to be hoped that he will be stimulated to undertake the preparation of a third edition of his excellent volume with some such additions in view.

No attempt is made at the discussion of general principles underlying the tariff controversy, but, what is more valuable, a new method of approaching the examination of the effects of a protective tariff is struck out in the closing chapter on "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question." This chapter may serve as a model of what a concrete investigation of a protective tariff should be. A discriminating analysis of the direction in which the development of certain more or less typical industries has been affected under the tariff leads Professor Taussig to the general conclusion that, under a system of restriction, as under a system of freedom of trade, the division of industry and the course of trade will be determined by the comparative advantages possessed by a country. This is an admirable example of the fruitful application of the historical method of reasoning; but Professor Taussig is, at the same time, careful to point out the limitations of the proof and of the inductions. He writes with fullness and accuracy of knowledge, and with scientific reserve, and has, above all, showed how to avoid the deceptive trap of the *post hoc propter hoc* fallacy in the tariff discussion.

Professor Taussig has brought together, in convenient form, in *State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff*, some of the more noteworthy utterances that the discussion of the tariff problem has drawn out from American statesmen of the first and second generations of our national history. The selection includes Hamilton's Report on Manufactures; Gallatin's Free Trade Memorial; Walker's Treasury Report of 1845; and the speeches of Clay and Webster on the tariff of 1824. Though of widely different intrinsic merit, all of these selections occupy a place of great importance in the history of the tariff controversy; and though many of the arguments used in them are now obsolete they are still stimulating reading. With the possible exception of Hamilton's Report, each of the selections forms an interesting introduction to

some particular and important part of our tariff legislation. It is always a delicate question, in preparing a compilation such as this, to find a satisfactory principle of selection. The temptation to be generous is hard to resist, but some things must be excluded though it is not easy to find good reasons for the discrimination. Without questioning the wisdom of the editor's selection, so far as it goes, it is suggested that John Quincy Adams's Tariff Report of 1832 might appropriately have been included in the selection. That report bears all the marks of the individuality of its remarkable author, shows an entirely different way of dealing with the tariff question from the other documents and speeches in the selection, and was not without considerable influence on the act of 1832.

Dr. Elliott offers us, in his monograph, a detailed history of The Tariff Controversy in the United States from 1789 to 1833 with a summary of the period before the adoption of the Constitution. The essay is neither a history of legislation nor a history of the industrial effects of the tariff, but an account of the course of public opinion during the first two periods of our tariff history. The materials for the study are principally congressional debates, official documents, petitions, and newspaper discussion. All this matter, for the period under review, has been carefully examined by Dr. Elliott, and copious extracts reprinted. But the text is so overloaded with extracts of this character as to detract seriously from the interest of the essay, even for the special student. The multiplication of quotations on points that are already clear enough is frequently carried to the point of becoming painfully wearisome. It is no easy task to give an account of a congressional debate that shall be at once interesting and faithful. But it may be said with confidence that no one who attempts the task will succeed, unless he constantly seeks to avoid unnecessary difficulty for the reader by keeping superfluous matter out of the body of the text. One is justified in allowing himself great freedom in the use of footnotes in just such work as this. If Dr. Elliott had, furthermore, reminded himself that conciseness is essential to distinctness and continuity of impression, he would have given his readers a much more satisfactory essay. As it is, it is hardly too much to say that Dr. Elliott has made it necessary for the reader to reconstruct large parts of the narrative in order to get a connected view. Scientific ambition should be discouraged from finding its satisfaction in mere bulkiness of production.

A. C. MILLER.